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Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
New York, 21-23 September 2005

Report of the Conference

Introduction

1. The Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, convened pursuant to article XIV of the Treaty, was opened on 21 September 2005 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi A. Annan, who delivered a statement on that occasion.

2. The following 117 States that had already deposited their instruments of ratification of the Treaty before the opening of the Conference and States signatories that had not yet deposited their instruments of ratification before the opening of the Conference participated in the Conference: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

3. In conformity with rule 40 of the rules of procedure, the following other States attended the Conference: Cuba, Iraq and Trinidad and Tobago.

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4. In accordance with rule 41 of the rules of procedure, the following specialized agencies, related organizations and intergovernmental organizations attended the Conference: African Union, Commonwealth Secretariat, International Atomic Energy Agency, Inter-Parliamentary Union, League of Arab States and Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

5. In accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure, eight non-governmental organizations (NGOs) attended the Conference, as listed in document CTBT-Art.XIV/2005/INF.3.

6. A list of the delegations to the Conference, including participating States, other States, specialized agencies, related organizations, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs, is contained in document CTBT-Art.XIV/2005/INF.2/Rev.1.

Organizational and procedural decisions

7. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 21 September 2005, the Conference elected, by acclamation, as President of the Conference, Alexander Downer, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia. On that occasion, the President delivered a statement.

8. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the rules of procedure for the Conference (CTBT-Art.XIV/2005/1).

9. Also at the same meeting, the Conference adopted the provisional agenda and timetable (CTBT-Art.XIV/2005/2) with the following agenda items:

1. Opening of the Conference by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or his representative.
2. Election of the President.
3. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
4. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
5. Election of officers other than the President.
6. Credentials of representatives to the Conference:
   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
7. Confirmation of the Secretary of the Conference.
8. Address by the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.
9. Presentation of a progress report on cooperation to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty.
10. General exchange of views by ratifiers and signatories on facilitating the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.
11. Consideration of draft final declaration and measures to facilitate the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.
12. Statements by non-signatory States.

13. Statement on behalf of NGOs.

14. Adoption of a final document.

15. Any matters arising from paragraph 3 of Article XIV of the Treaty.

16. Adoption of the report of the Conference.

17. Closure of the Conference.

10. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 6 of the rules of procedure, the Conference elected the representatives of Chile, Nigeria, Switzerland and Ukraine as Vice-Presidents of the Conference.

11. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 4 of the rules of procedure, upon the proposal of the President, the Conference established a Credentials Committee composed of representatives of Austria, Croatia, New Zealand, Nigeria and Ukraine. The report of the Credentials Committee (CTBT-Art.XIV/2005/5) was adopted by the Conference at its fourth plenary meeting, on 23 September.

12. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 11 of the rules of procedure, the Conference confirmed the nomination by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of Nobuyasu Abe, Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, United Nations Secretariat, as Secretary of the Conference.

Work of the Conference

13. The Conference held a total of four plenary meetings and had before it the following documents:

CTBT-Art.XIV/2005/1	Draft rules of procedure
CTBT-Art.XIV/2005/2	Draft provisional agenda
CTBT-Art.XIV/2005/3/Rev.1	Background document by the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization prepared for the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT (New York, 2005)
CTBT-Art.XIV/2005/4	Activities undertaken by signatory and ratifying States under measure (k) of the Final Declaration of the 2003 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT in the period September 2003-September 2005
CTBT-Art.XIV/2005/5	Credentials of representatives to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: report of the Credentials Committee

CTBT-Art.XIV/2005/WP.1	Draft Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
CTBT-Art.XIV/2005/WP.2	Draft report of the Conference
CTBT-Art.XIV/2005/INF.1	Information note
CTBT-Art.XIV/INF.2	List of participants
CTBT-Art.XIV/INF.3	List of non-governmental organizations

14. At the 1st plenary meeting, Tibor Tóth, Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, addressed the Conference.

15. At the same meeting, under agenda item 9, Tom Grönberg (Finland) presented a progress report on cooperation to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty in accordance with measure (c) of the Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty of the 2003 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

16. Also at the same meeting, under agenda item 9, Jaap Ramaker, Special Representative appointed pursuant to measure (e) of the Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty of the 2003 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, presented a report on his activities.

17. At its 1st to 4th plenary meetings, from 21 to 23 September, under agenda item 10, the Conference held a general exchange of views by ratifiers and signatories on facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty. Statements were made by representatives of the following 58 participating States: Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the European Union) and Uruguay.

18. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 23 September, in accordance with rule 40 of the rules of procedure, under agenda item 12, a statement was made by the non-signatory State Iraq.

19. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure, under agenda item 13, a statement on behalf of NGOs attending the Conference was made by Daryl Kimball, Director, Arms Control Association.

Conclusion of the Conference

20. At the 4th plenary meeting, under agenda items 11 and 14, the Conference considered and adopted the Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the text of which is contained in the annex to the present report. At the time of the adoption of the Final Declaration, the Conference noted that representatives of the following non-signatory States had attended the Conference: Cuba, Iraq and Trinidad and Tobago. The Conference welcomed them and expressed appreciation for their presence. The President informed the Conference of his intention to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary of the Treaty, to forward the Final Declaration to all States as soon as possible. After the adoption of the Final Declaration, France made a statement.

21. At the same meeting, the Conference considered agenda item 15, entitled "Any matters arising from paragraph 3 of article XIV of the Treaty", and took note of the provisions contained in paragraph 3 of article XIV of the Treaty.

22. Also at the same meeting, the Conference considered and adopted its report.

Annex

Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, New York, 2005

Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Final Declaration

1. We the ratifiers, together with the State Signatories, met in New York from 21-23 September 2005 to promote the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty at the earliest possible date. In accordance with the mandate given to us in Article XIV of the Treaty, we decided by consensus what measures consistent with international law may be undertaken to accelerate the ratification process in order to facilitate the early entry into force of the Treaty, thus ridding the world of nuclear weapon test explosions.

2. We reiterate that the cessation of all nuclear weapon test explosions and all other nuclear explosions, by constraining the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and ending the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons, constitutes an effective measure of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in all its aspects. The end to all nuclear weapons testing is, thus, a meaningful step in the realization of a systematic process to achieve nuclear disarmament.

3. The international community is committed to establishing a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty as a major instrument in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. The overwhelming support for the Treaty and its early entry into force has been expressed by the United Nations General Assembly and other multilateral and regional organs and initiatives, which have called for signature and ratification of the Treaty as soon as possible, and have urged all States to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level. We reaffirmed the importance of the Treaty and its early entry into force for the practical steps and effective measures for the systematic and progressive efforts towards nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation which were agreed to by the participating States at international forums dealing with nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation.

4. We note that significant progress has been made in signing and ratifying the CTBT, which has achieved near universal adherence with signature by 176 States and ratification by 125 States as of today, of which 8 have signed and 21 have ratified since the 2003 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. This progress demonstrates the strong determination of the vast majority of States not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion, and to prohibit and prevent any such nuclear explosion at any place under their jurisdiction or control. Of the 44 States listed in Annex 2 of the Treaty whose ratification is required for its entry into force, 41 have signed and of these, 33 have also ratified the Treaty. A list of those States is provided in the Appendix.

5. Despite the progress made and the near universal international support that exists for the Treaty, we note with concern that it has not entered into force nine

years after its opening for signature on 24 September 1996. Relevant international developments since the 2003 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT make entry into force of the Treaty more urgent today than ever before, within the broader framework of multilateral disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation efforts. We renew our strong conviction that entry into force of the CTBT will enhance international peace and security.

6. We call upon all States which have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay, in particular, those States whose ratification is needed for entry into force. We strongly encourage such Annex 2 States to take individual initiatives to ratify the Treaty. We also commend efforts to create conditions facilitating ratification by such Annex 2 States, including confidence-building measures through which such States could be encouraged to consider, as an option, ratifying the Treaty in a coordinated manner. At the same time, we renew our commitment to work for universal ratification of the Treaty and its early entry into force.

7. We recognize the extensive range of bilateral and joint outreach efforts by signatories and ratifiers to encourage and assist States which have not yet signed and ratified the Treaty to do so, and agreed to intensify our efforts to encourage ratification. We expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Special Representative in promoting entry into force of the Treaty, and agreed that he should continue to support the Article XIV Coordinator.

8. In accordance with the letter and spirit of the Treaty, we reaffirm our firm determination to end nuclear weapon test explosions and any other nuclear explosions. We call upon all States not to carry out such explosions. Continuing and sustained voluntary adherence to a moratorium is of the highest importance, but does not have the same effect as the entry into force of the Treaty, which offers the global community the prospect of a permanent and legally binding commitment to end nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions. We reaffirm our commitment to the Treaty's basic obligations and call on all States to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty pending its entry into force.

9. We reaffirmed our strong belief that it is essential to maintain momentum in building all elements of the verification regime, which will be capable of verifying compliance with the Treaty at its entry into force. The verification regime will be unprecedented in its global reach after entry into force of the Treaty and will thereby ensure confidence that States are maintaining their Treaty commitments. In this context, we will continue to provide the support required to enable the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to complete all its tasks in the most efficient and cost-effective way including the On-Site Inspection programme and the progressive development and coverage of the International Monitoring System which will be capable of meeting the verification requirements of the Treaty at its entry into force.

10. We agree that in addition to its essential function, the CTBT verification system currently being built up would be capable of bringing scientific and civil benefits, including for tsunami warning systems and possibly other disaster alert systems. We will continue to consider ways to ensure that these benefits can be broadly shared by the international community in conformity with the Treaty.

11. We reaffirm our determination to continue to work towards early entry into force of the Treaty and to this end adopt the following measures.

Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Convinced of the importance of achieving universal adherence to the Treaty, we:

(a) Will spare no efforts and use all avenues open to us in conformity with international law to encourage further signature and ratification of the Treaty, and urge all States to sustain the momentum generated by this Conference to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level;

(b) Support and encourage bilateral, regional and multilateral initiatives by interested countries and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to promote the entry into force of the Treaty;

(c) Agree that ratifying States will continue the practice of selecting one of their number as a coordinator to promote cooperation, through informal consultations with all interested countries, aimed at promoting further signatures and ratifications;

(d) Will maintain a contact list of countries among ratifiers which volunteer to assist the coordinator in various regions in promoting activities enhancing the entry into force of the Treaty;

(e) Agree that the Special Representative appointed following the 2003 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT will continue to assist the coordinating State in the performance of its function in promoting the entry into force of the Treaty;

(f) Recommend that ratifying States will consider establishing a trust fund, financed through voluntary contributions, to support an outreach programme for promoting the Treaty;

(g) Encourage the organization of regional seminars in conjunction with other regional meetings in order to increase the awareness of the important role that the Treaty plays;

(h) Call upon the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to continue its international cooperation activities and organizing workshops, seminars and training programmes in the legal and technical fields;

(i) Call upon the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban-Treaty Organization to continue promoting understanding of the Treaty and demonstrating, on a provisional basis, the benefits of the civil and scientific applications of the verification technologies, inter alia, in such areas as environment, earth science and technology, tsunami warning systems and possibly other disaster alert systems;

(j) Recommend that the Provisional Technical Secretariat continue to provide States with legal assistance with respect to the ratification process and implementation measures and, in order to enhance these activities and their

visibility, maintain a contact point for the exchange and dissemination of relevant information and documentation;

(k) Request the Provisional Technical Secretariat to continue to act as a "focal point" where information about activities undertaken by ratifiers and signatories is collected in order to assist in promoting the entry into force of the Treaty;

(l) Encourage cooperation with non-governmental organizations and other elements of civil society to raise awareness of and support for the Treaty and its objectives, as well as the need for its early entry into force.

Appendix to the Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

List of States

A. States which have ratified the Treaty

Afghanistan	Croatia	Italy	Mongolia
Albania	Cyprus	Jamaica	Morocco
Algeria	Czech Republic	Japan	Namibia
Argentina	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Jordan	Nauru
Australia	Denmark	Kazakhstan	Netherlands
Austria	Djibouti	Kenya	New Zealand
Azerbaijan	Ecuador	Kiribati	Nicaragua
Bahrain	El Salvador	Kuwait	Niger
Bangladesh	Eritrea	Kyrgyzstan	Nigeria
Belarus	Estonia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Norway
Belgium	Fiji	Latvia	Oman
Belize	Finland	Lesotho	Panama
Benin	France	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Paraguay
Bolivia	Gabon	Liechtenstein	Peru
Botswana	Georgia	Lithuania	Philippines
Brazil	Germany	Luxembourg	Poland
Bulgaria	Greece	Madagascar	Portugal
Burkina Faso	Grenada	Maldives	Qatar
Cambodia	Guyana	Mali	Republic of Korea
Canada	Holy See	Malta	Romania
Chile	Honduras	Mauritania	Russian Federation
Cook Islands	Hungary	Mexico	Rwanda
Costa Rica	Iceland	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Côte d'Ivoire	Ireland	Monaco	Saint Lucia

Samoa	Slovenia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	United Arab Emirates
San Marino	South Africa	Togo	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Senegal	Spain	Tunisia	United Republic of Tanzania
Serbia and Montenegro	Sudan	Turkey	Uruguay
Seychelles	Sweden	Turkmenistan	Uzbekistan
Sierra Leone	Switzerland	Uganda	Vanuatu
Singapore	Tajikistan	Ukraine	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Slovakia			

B. The following 44 States, whose ratification is required for the entry into force of the Treaty in accordance with Article XIV, are listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty

Algeria	Finland	Poland
Argentina	France	Republic of Korea
Australia	Germany	Romania
Austria	Hungary	Russian Federation
Bangladesh	India	Slovakia
Belgium	Indonesia	South Africa
Brazil	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Spain
Bulgaria	Israel	Sweden
Canada	Italy	Switzerland
Chile	Japan	Turkey
China	Mexico	Ukraine
Colombia	Netherlands	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Norway	United States of America

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Pakistan	Viet Nam
Egypt	Peru	

1. **States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty which have signed and ratified the Treaty**

Algeria	Finland	Republic of Korea
Argentina	France	Romania
Australia	Germany	Russian Federation
Austria	Hungary	Slovakia
Bangladesh	Italy	South Africa
Belgium	Japan	Spain
Brazil	Mexico	Sweden
Bulgaria	Netherlands	Switzerland
Canada	Norway	Turkey
Chile	Peru	Ukraine
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Poland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

2. **States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty which have signed but not ratified the Treaty**

China	Indonesia	United States of America
Colombia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Viet Nam
Egypt	Israel	

3. **States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty which have not signed the Treaty**

Democratic People's Republic of Korea	India	Pakistan